



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 23, 1910.
ISN'T \$3 A DAY LITTLE ENOUGH?
EXPERIENCE RIPENS JUDGMENT.
APPEAL FROM THE A. F. OF L.
CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.
STATE EDUCATOR FAVORS WHITE HELP.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1910.

No. 45

EXPERIENCE RIPENS JUDGMENT.

By James W. Mullen.

Many times have I heard the conduct and the judgment of officers of the American Federation of Labor criticised because of decisions rendered which did not conform to the ideas of individuals who had some sort of ax to grind, yet men who, because of lack of experience, were not qualified to pass intelligent judgment upon the vital questions surrounding the world-wide labor movement—some of them members of organizations of the mushroom order which sprang into existence in a single night, and which, when the real test of worth comes, will be found to capitulate in much the same manner.

It is the organization which is officered by men who know all the intricacies of the game they are playing which can be relied upon in the hour of trial and adversity. Without such men the movement would soon fall into disorder, and ultimately the structure would crumble and collapse.

The labor movement, or any other good cause, will never have an overabundance of honest and able men, so that those we now have should be carefully fostered and their number added to at every available opportunity. However, before men are put into the places of power and influence in the movement they should, by their conduct, have demonstrated that they are capable of rendering the service which they will be called upon to perform, and that they will not abuse the trust imposed in them. Such men, I believe, are now at the head of affairs in the greatest institution of its kind in the world—the American Federation of Labor.

It seems to me that a man who has for about half a century been delving deep into the pages of history, ascertaining the conditions under which the great toiling masses of all ages performed their labor; who has burned the midnight oil from youth to old age analyzing the problems which confront his fellow wage earners; whose honesty has never been questioned; whose intelligence is testified to by the best minds of living men, should, in the very nature of things, be able to advise wisely; the judgment of such a man ought to carry more weight and be accepted more readily than the opinion of inexperienced young wayfarers.

It is not the purpose of this argument to show that all old men are wise, or that all young men are foolish, for that would not be true. It can, however, be successfully maintained that, other things being equal, the judgment of the older and more experienced man should be the better.

Let us have less unjust criticism and more pulling together, less antagonism and more unity, less separation and more consolidation, less enmity and more friendship. Then our progress will be more rapid, our organizations more satisfactory, and our membership among the happiest of the happy.

The Cherry mine disaster evidently stimulated Illinois to enact a most elaborate law concerning systems of fire extinction in mines, signals, care of stables, and storage of fodder. In addition, three mine rescue stations are to be established in the State. In Kentucky, mine inspectors are provided with oxygen helmets and other life-saving apparatus. The Federal Government has also established a Bureau of Mines with several rescue stations.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Isn't \$3 a Day Little Enough?

It is more than passing strange, in view of the broadening views that men are supposed to acquire as time goes on, that there should be found a body of men in San Francisco opposed to establishing a minimum for workers acknowledged to be reasonable.

The Merchants' Association has given notice to the Board of Supervisors that it will attack the Charter amendment, No. 38, carried at the late election, whereby a standard of \$3 a day of eight hours was set for those laborers employed directly, or indirectly, by the city. The majority vote was favorable. Despite that fact, the Merchants' Association announces its intention of appealing to the State Legislature to nullify the expressed wish of the people, on the ground that a majority of all the Supervisors did not vote to submit the amendment to the people.

This is a mere technicality—a subterfuge. The real object is to defeat the proposition, to permit contractors to pay any wage liked.

The amendment did not originate in the Board of Supervisors. It was presented by the necessary number of signers—by initiative vote of the required percentage of citizens. In this respect, it is entirely different from legislation fathered by the officials of the city.

When a number of business men, many of them wealthy, a few millionaires, band themselves together and interest themselves to defeat a proposal such as the one under discussion, it is high time that they be told that the great majority of their fellow-citizens regret exceedingly their position. The class feeling is perpetuated by such tactics.

There isn't a man who is leading the fight against this Charter amendment who wouldn't turn up his nose at a per-diem of \$3 a day. A policy of "it's all wrong for me, but all right for the other fellow" is obsolete. The laborer earning \$3 a day, supporting his wife and family, isn't able to put on any frills or indulge in high teas or send his girls to the cotillions. As likely as not his working time is broken, thus making his average earnings much below the minimum of \$3 a day. The municipality should set private employers a good example by giving employees fair treatment, and if Mr. Merchant Association, in the singular sense, had to bend his back in sewer or on street for eight hours for the price quoted, and clothe and educate his children, he would be the very last person to agitate for a reduction.

It all depends who is doing things. Let us place ourselves in the other man's place and get his viewpoint. If that were done, the Merchants' Associations of the country would recognize the larger spirit that should prevail.

APPEAL FROM THE A. F. OF L.

To Organized Labor and Friends, Greeting: At the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, November 14-26, 1910, the subject-matter of the situation in Los Angeles, California, came up and received the most serious consideration. It was clearly demonstrated that there exists in Los Angeles a deep-laid and sinister plan inaugurated and being carried out by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city, the association acting as a subsidiary agent of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that the plan has for its purpose a war of extermination of the organized labor movement of the Pacific Coast, and the crushing out of the American spirit of manliness and independence. It is not necessary to recount the struggle of years against the printers' union of Los Angeles, for it is well and generally known. Last May the employers provoked a contest with the brewery workers. A month later, in June, the contest was made upon the machinists, molders, boilers makers, pattern makers and all others in the metal trades, as well as upon the leather workers. Union men of Los Angeles were forced to take up the cudgel, not only in defense of themselves, but of the workers who were not members of organized labor. It was a struggle to secure a living wage and humane conditions.

The international unions of the trades aided their members in Los Angeles to the best of their ability. The trade unionists of California assisted to the fullest of their opportunities. The toilers of Los Angeles have made, and are making, one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its subsidiary, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, controlled the officers of the city government, who acted as puppets and passed ordinances denying the men the right of peaceably walking the streets or talking with workers whom they may meet. Hundreds of union men have been arrested and persecuted and through a system of refined torture of the "third degree" the endeavor has been made to fasten crimes upon peaceable and-abiding workers who have been thrust in prison, as well as threatened with violent demonstrations of lynching.

Through the agency of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, innocent widows and wives have been ruthlessly taken from their homes, charged with murder or detained in gloomy corridors for weeks, while their little children were suffering for want of care.

Union men and non-unionists alike are standing shoulder to shoulder in Los Angeles to defend, protect and promote their interests and their rights—the rights of manhood, womanhood, and childhood.

The organized labor movement of the continent, the American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention at St. Louis, after full consideration, by unanimous vote, resolved to appeal to the organized toilers of America for moral and financial assistance; and this appeal is now made to all who love justice and liberty, to aid the workers engaged in the contest in southern California and along the Pacific Coast. All members of organized labor and friends are urged to take up this appeal promptly and to

organize a system by which voluntary contributions may be made.

All financial contributions should be sent to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, 801-9 G street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward receipt to the sender, and due acknowledgment made and credit given. Each day's receipts will be transmitted promptly to our needy brothers on the Pacific Coast. The cause is just, the need imminent, and contributions should be as generous and prompt as possible.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.

D. A. HAYES, Fourth Vice-President.

WM. D. HUBER, Fifth Vice-President.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Sixth Vice-President.

JOHN R. ALPINE, Seventh Vice-President.

H. B. PERHAM, Eighth Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

Executive Council A. F. of L.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS' NOTES.

By W. G. Woods.

At the last meeting of Local No. 162 an additional hundred dollars was appropriated for further advertising of the working label, which now appears in the ticket box of all fair nickelodeons.

The latest addition to the fair places is the Venus on Market street, near Sixteenth, which has changed hands and now employs union operators.

Unionists are advised that the boycott on the Hippodrome at Market, opposite Seventh, which was granted by the Labor Council several months ago, is still in force, despite the elaborate advertising shown by this place denouncing the Council, which it has been asserted emanates from the Citizens' Alliance.

As a retaliatory measure, the proprietor of the Hippodrome has announced his intention of starting a school for operators, and of flooding the city with non-union men, which is denounced by the operators as simply a plan to get money from the uninformed, as well as to get operators who will work at this place for nothing in order to learn.

The public is strongly advised to beware of such places as are willing to use inexperienced men in this capacity, as the use of the moving picture films is surrounded by all kinds of safeguards imposed by the underwriters and city authorities, which are of no avail where inexperienced men are employed.

A BENEFIT FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Workmen's Circle, an organization with a membership of 45,000, and branches all over the United States and Canada, has always been on guard for the "weak" brother.

Therefore all are invited to the grand ball to be given for the benefit of the Sanitarium for Consumptives next Sunday, December 25th (Christmas evening), at Golden Gate Commandery Hall, 2137 Sutter street.

Not only will you help the "sick brother," but you will also have a good time.

"Miss Uppson," said the lady who was interested in charitable work, "we are getting up a raffle for a poor man who is out of work. Would you like to take a few chances?" "No, thank you," replied the fair maid. "I wouldn't know what to do with a poor man if I happened to win him."

A square inch of good will for a cent—a Christmas Seal.

Men and Measures

John Z. White, who addressed the San Francisco Labor Council several months ago and made a splendid impression, has completed tours of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, New Mexico, Arizona and Idaho, and has propounded the doctrine of direct legislation with encouraging results.

Suit has been filed against the city of Tampa, Florida, by the trustees of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly for \$20,000 damages. It is said that the assembly has suffered damages to this extent by the closing of the Labor Temple for a period of three weeks during the strike, to prevent gatherings, and by damage done to furniture and the loss of valuable papers. Governor Gilchrist is making a personal investigation of the charges made by Samuel Gompers that the strikers are not being protected. He met a committee of union men, and, after hearing their charges, asked that they reduce their complaints to writing so that they could be properly investigated.

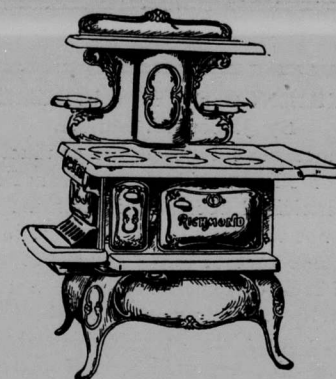
The strike of the Milwaukee garment workers has been declared off. Over 1000 workers went back to work on December 12th. The agreement submitted by Adler & Sons provides for a fifty-four-hour week, time and a half for overtime, double pay for holidays and privilege of submitting grievances to the members of the firm direct instead of to the foreman as heretofore. Mayor Seidel addressed the employees in both English and German, urging them to give up all thoughts of vengeance and to treat with their employers in an amicable manner.

The English boiler makers' lockout affecting 50,000 men in the yards of the Ship Building Employers' Federation ended on December 14th with the acceptance by the men of the terms made by the employers.

The first test case of the woman's ten-hour labor law in Springfield, Illinois, resulted in defeat for the State. J. F. Driscoll, manager of the Springfield Laundry Company, was the defendant, and was acquitted by a jury after a hearing in Police Magistrate Shipp's court. Driscoll was charged with permitting Daisy Melton to work longer than ten hours in the laundry on October 4th. On the witness stand the defendant accused Deputy Inspector Charles F. Frisbie of Dixon of having threatened the girl with arrest if she did not answer the questions propounded to her.

The City Trustees of Vallejo last Wednesday evening took up the request of the unionists of that city that hereafter all labor performed for the municipality be done by skilled mechanics, receiving the regular scale of wages, instead of being performed by so-called handy men who receive only ordinary laborer's pay. The teamsters of Vallejo have adopted a scale of wages, which they ask the city to pay all teamsters in its employ, and have turned their schedule over to the Freeholders with the request that it be incorporated in the new Charter.

The suit for an injunction in the United States Circuit Court by the Hammond Lumber Company three years ago to restrain the Sailors' Union of the Pacific from picketing or sending out emissaries in boats to vessels on which there were non-union sailors, was dismissed last Monday by Judge Van Fleet on motion of H. W. Hutton, attorney for the union. This suit had its start in the water-front strike, which resulted in the shooting of a union picket in a boat from the deck of a vessel in the bay. After the suit was instituted Andrew Furuseth and other officers of the union were haled into court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for ignoring a temporary injunction restraining them from sending out pickets. The proceedings against them were not pressed.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



VALUE OF THE SUNDAY REST DAY.

By James M. Lynch.

This letter has to do with the question of Sunday work. The seven-day week obtained for years in the newspaper end of the printing trades. We got over it by enacting a law which requires our members employed on seven-day situations to give out one day each week to the first obtainable substitute. As a result, our wages for six days are now in excess of the wage formerly received for the seven-day week.

The subject was forcibly impressed upon me by a paragraph appearing in the report of a sermon delivered by a local minister. The paragraph follows:

"It seems to us that the worst enemy of the workingman is the person who wantonly removes the sacredness of his one day of rest, commonly called Sunday, for if one line of amusement makers be allowed to pursue their regular line of business on Sunday, on what logical basis can we prevent hundreds of other lines from opening up also? I have in my possession a most urgent appeal published by the actors of this country, in which they request the clergy to assist them in keeping theatres closed on Sunday."

One of the local newspapers in discussing this matter truthfully said that not a tithe of what will come is included in the labor of those thus called on to minister to the selfish enjoyment of Sunday amusement seekers. The same license that acquiesces in law breaking for this purpose will break it for other purposes, and, unchecked, we shall come on a time when there will be no Sunday free from work for the average man. And what is more, the equation will settle itself so that in the run of things the working man will get no more for his seven days than he now gets for six.

Labor has come a long way from the almost unremittent toil that bound the worker to his task for practically all of his waking moments, to a time where it has been discovered that the worker can do really more work and better work in shorter days than longer. This has been followed by the movement against child labor to give the child a chance of an education and a time free from body-breaking toil in their tender years.

Our German members, during a period of industrial stagnation, decided to work five days a week, giving one day for the relief of their less fortunate brothers. Then they continued the practice. Today they receive as much for the five days as they formerly received for six days.

Sunday should be a day of rest and not a vehicle for the imposition on the workers of the seven-day week.

POLICIES IN EARLY TRADE UNIONISM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

On account of the viciousness of the judges and the manifestly unfair treatment of the employers, Parliament in 1824 repealed all of the Combination Laws, giving labor the utmost liberty in organizing their unions. Organizations of workingmen sprang up in all parts of the country. The new liberty was abused, and inexperienced leaders became arrogant and unreasonable. This gave the employers an opportunity to demand a return to the old regime, but in spite of political trickery and manipulation of every conceivable kind, they were unsuccessful. Then followed a brief period of business depression which gave the employers an opportunity to deal with their employees in an independent manner, with the result that the workers again

became disheartened, because of the feeling that the new law had not proven to be as beneficial as they had supposed it would be.

At about this time there was introduced among the organized workingmen of England a semi-political organization called the "National Association for the Protection of Labor." Established in 1830, it had in a very short time a membership of one hundred thousand, but it was soon disbanded. But three years later there was formed the "Grand National Consolidated Trades Union." Within a few weeks half a million workers became identified with it. Skilled and unskilled workers alike were received, and many women. The organization was crudely socialistic in character, the hope being that the workers would gain control of all the means of production, not through the use of the ballot, for they were practically all disfranchised, but through a monster strike. This organization also failed, but the political spirit aroused during the discussions consequent upon its establishment gave rise to an agitation favorable to the granting of the franchise to the working people of Great Britain. Many of the men threw themselves into the Chartist movement, and from 1837 to 1842 there developed among them a revolutionary spirit which threatened to result in great bloodshed. The Chartists, while not a part of the trade-union movement, nevertheless captured many of its leaders and influenced many workingmen to take radical steps toward securing a complete change in the form of government. They sought to engage the workers in general strikes "until the Charter became the law of the land." In many cases this movement was repudiated by local labor unions, in some instances because of the general rule that religion and politics were debarred from the meetings of organized labor, but principally because the organized workingmen as a whole did not have very much confidence in the movement. Begun with a high motive and with genuine democracy as its basis, the Chartist movement soon degenerated into a species of economic quackery.

"Your sister's a long time making her appearance," suggested the favored caller. "Well, she'd be a sight if she came down without making it," said cute little brother.

This month has been very busy from an election standpoint for many of the unions. The right spirit is to co-operate with those who proved successful, and do the best we can to upbuild the labor movement in this vicinity.

San Francisco The Exposition City

Articles by

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Milwaukee's Mayor Protects Strikers.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Being informed that the clothing manufacturers of this city are about to import non-unionists to take the places of the strikers, Mayor Seidel issued the following letter of instructions to the Chief of Police:

"John T. Janssen, Chief of Police:

"Complaints have been made here that disemployed citizens have been subjected to abusive epithets and rough handling by policemen.

"Whatever may be the basis of these complaints, I want it understood that no man on the police force has the right to interfere with a citizen who is not violating the law.

"I expect you, as Chief of Police, to make it clear to the members of your department that so long as a citizen is within his legal rights he should not be manhandled or insulted.

"Officers tolerating such tactics and patrolmen practicing them will be held accountable.

"Hoping that the reports referred to will, on investigation, prove exaggerated,

"I am respectfully,

"EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor."

Taft's Eight-Hour Law Worthless.

Washington, D. C.—The President's message contains a lengthy statement ostensibly in favor of an eight-hour law, but at the tail end of the section he insists on a long list of exceptions that make the proposed law practically worthless. Here is one of the clauses containing the President's "exceptions":

"The proposed act recognizes this in the exceptions which it makes to contracts 'for transportation by land or water, for the transmission of intelligence, and for such material or articles as may usually be bought in the open market, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not.'"

That these deftly inserted "exceptions" to the eight-hour law are such as will allow a mass of evasions by Government contractors is the firm belief of labor leaders in Washington.

Ten-Hour Shops Get Navy Work.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Secretary of the Navy has struck a blow at the eight-hour day by ordering all construction of machinery for the New York, the big battleship building in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be transferred to the shops at Schenectady.

Schenectady is a ten-hour shop.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard is an eight-hour shop.

Machinists now working in the Brooklyn Navy Yard have sent a strong protest to their union officials in Washington asking that action be taken to stop von Meyer in his continuous attempts at union-wrecking.

Under von Meyer's plans the Brooklyn Navy Yard will become merely a station in which machinery made in other shops—always ten-hour shops—is assembled.

Labor Fights Taft-Moon Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The notorious Moon Injunction Bill, which President Taft has declared he will force through Congress, and President Gompers has denounced as a most dangerous and underhanded blow at labor, brought on the first labor fight of the session when Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania attempted to substitute his anti-injunction bill, a measure indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Wilson's bill is not only an anti-injunction measure, but it also proposes the exemption of unions from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Diaz Opens Door to Japan.

Washington, D. C.—The arrest in this city of Juan Sanchez-Azcona, a Mexican editor and member of the revolutionary committee, will cause the re-opening of the investigation by Congress of persecutions of political refugees by the Mexican Government. Congressman Wilson of the United Mine Workers has declared that Azcona's case will be immediately taken up by the House Committee on Rules, and that the attempted extradition of the editor will be thwarted.

Most sensational evidence will be introduced before this committee, showing that President Diaz has sent his son to Japan to make a secret treaty with that country which will allow the Japanese to freely enter the Southern republic and establish an industrial and military base of operations close to the border line between Mexico and the United States.

No Compromise for Garment Strikers.

Chicago.—The offer of Hart, Schaffner & Marx to take back, without discrimination, all of its former garment workers and submit all differences to an arbitration committee, jointly chosen by the union and the employers, was refused by 3000 strikers assembled in Hod Carriers' Hall, and will probably be refused by all of the strikers on the ground that they have fought and starved for a closed shop and want it.

A monster parade of 30,000 garment workers through the streets of Chicago moved onlookers to pity. Women and children with the signs of starvation plainly marked upon their faces marched with the men through the bitter cold of the ice-bound streets to the National League ball park, where a mass meeting was held.

A national strike of 250,000 garment workers against the Wholesale Clothiers' Association and the National Wholesale Tailors' Association, is now being considered by the executive board of the United Garment Workers of America in session in Chicago. The filling of orders from struck firms by companies employing union workers is one of the most important grievances which must be settled by the executive board. The temper of the unions favors the strike.

Newark Horror Pictured in Court.

Newark, N. J.—The inquest on the body of Carrie Albrecht, one of the working girls among twenty-four that lost their lives in the burning building of the Wolf Undergarment Manufacturing Company, brought out the fact that a door kept locked by the company, if open, would have saved the lives of all the girls on the top floor. President W. I. Wolf tried to lay the blame on Anna Harg, a girl that died in the flames while trying to save her mates, saying that she was forewoman and was responsible for any lack of fire equipment in her part of the building or for any lack of protection to the lives of her co-workers. John H. Blevney, owner of a machine shop on the ground floor, testified that he had complained of the inadequate fire protection for those working on the upper floors.

Immigration Bar Favored by Commission.

Washington, D. C.—The Commission on Immigration has made its final report and unanimously urges the restriction of all unskilled immigration to the United States.

Especially is it advised that all British East Indians be excluded through an agreement with Great Britain. The continuance of the present Chinese exclusion laws as well as present regulations with regard to Japanese and Korean immigration, the passage of the House bill for the deportation of alien criminals with changes in the immigration law to make it applicable to alien seamen, and the appointment of an additional assistant secretary of commerce and labor to determine immigration appeals are recommended.

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Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
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CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.

(President and Manager's Semi-Annual Report for the period ending October 31, 1910. Presented at stockholders' meeting, December 18, 1910.)

To the Officers and Stockholders of the California Co-Operative Meat Company—Ladies and Gentlemen:

I beg to submit herewith the report of the financial condition of the California Co-Operative Meat Company as of October 31, 1910, the accuracy of which has been verified by the firm of Greenhood & Jansen, of San Francisco, certified public accountants.

At the close of the fiscal year April 30, 1910, the books show a profit of \$4924.13, while for the year ending April 30, 1909, a profit of \$2461.70 is shown, making a total for the two years of \$7385.83. On April 30, 1910, the assets exceeded the liabilities by \$7111.20, the total liabilities being \$10,697.33. From May 1, 1909, until February 1, 1910, our profits were \$5584.40. From February 1, 1910, until May 1, 1910, our losses were \$660.27, leaving a net gain, as already stated, of \$4924.13. From April 30, 1910, until October 31, 1910, losses have been sustained each month, total for the period being \$2747.10, reducing the net assets to \$4364.10. The liabilities amount to \$10,336.82.

The figures presented in the foregoing statement may appear gratifying to the stockholders, but to the management the condition is alarming, and, unless speedily changed, the company will find itself in the same predicament as when the present management took charge.

Our losses were mostly sustained on account of the high cost of meats, the prices being almost 50 per cent higher than ever before in the history of the butcher business. As we could not raise prices in the same proportion, through fear of losing business, our profits have been materially reduced. This condition prevails generally, our keen competitors are in the same position as this company. With the price of meat not over 20 per cent above that of last year, our sales decreased \$3000 to \$6000 per month, thereby diminishing our profits to a large degree.

Taking up the subject of customers of the company, we have to report that at least 95 per cent of our business is done with restaurants, leading saloons, boarding houses and retail meat markets. Our sales to stockholders and organized labor make up the remaining 5 per cent. So it is evident that were the company to depend upon its stockholders and union labor to purchase its product, it would speedily become insolvent.

We understand that the strength of organized labor in Alameda County is in the neighborhood of twenty thousand men and women. If each member averaged only 50-cent purchases per month at the company's market, the concern would soon be in a prosperous condition. Largely increased sales could be handled by the present force.

As an illustration, we can mention that our sausage kitchen is running at about one-third its full capacity. Our sausage is the best made, and we would suggest that union men patronize saloons buying sausage from this company, or, if he has a preference for any saloon handling other brands, he should try to induce the proprietor to change markets. Not only is our sausage the very best, but everything we handle is high grade, and we take care to maintain quality, believing that the best is none too good.

Considering the subject of co-operation in its relation to organized labor, the working class has an excellent object lesson in the practical working out of the co-operative idea when the success of the trusts is viewed. As persons of keen perception, the "captains of industry" have proved conclusively that in "union there is strength." The worker has exactly the same privilege to

combine for his own profit as has the multi-millionaire, only in his case the returns would be greater, considering his smaller investment and the fact that all the profits go to members of the association. Indeed, some co-operative associations have been known to return to the shareholders in profits on the first year's business more than the original investment, which is, in some instances, about \$100.

Organized labor, in its attempt to secure shorter hours and a higher wage, has evidently failed to consider how to conserve what their members now have, and make their small and very often insignificant income have the utmost purchasing power. By intelligent industrial co-operation, labor can bring about more far-reaching results than can ever be attained by strikes, and, if it should be necessary to strike, organized labor would have its own stores to trade in, wherein the saving would amount to from 15 to 25 per cent.

We hear some one say, "But that takes lots of money." Yes, in the aggregate it does, but we venture to say without contradiction that organized labor, with some of the discerning middle class, could in two years own a central department store as large as Taft & Pennoyer's establishment, paying for the same out of their profits in the enterprise during that period.

There is nothing overdrawn in this picture of what we might have. Any one at all even partially familiar with the Rochdale movement knows that these results have been achieved by communities whose financial condition was not nearly as good as ours. Not only does the Rochdale co-operative system own its own stores, but likewise its own banks, steamships, mills and plantations, all of which has grown from an original membership of twenty-eight people with several hundred dollars capital.

We trust that the statements made will cause much reflection, and be the means of bringing together a committee who will make it their business to investigate this important subject with a view toward increasing the scope of the company's operations.

Turning to the Subject of Rent—During the occupancy by this company of its present quarters there has been \$27,000 expended for rent, and we have absolutely nothing to show for it. This matter has been touched upon by the present management for the past two years, and we mention it once more; this time with more emphasis, as suitable property is increasing in value at a rapid rate.

Bonds—A motion was passed at the last annual meeting for the company to raise \$10,000 by the sale of bonds, but through lack of support, or otherwise, you have accumulated the amount of about \$30, which is lying in the Central Savings Bank of this city, drawing 4 per cent interest. The management advises that this money be returned to the bondholders until such time as the company sees fit to further its plans.

Committee of Twenty—Your management was instructed to appoint a committee of twenty (such committee to devise ways and means for the best interests of the company) and has concurred in your motion, appointed the committee, and held four meetings, the first meeting an attendance of ten, the second meeting an attendance of five, the third meeting an attendance of seven. A quorum being present, the committee organized by electing George H. Brown temporary chairman, and George K. Smith temporary secretary. The committee adjourned until Wednesday, December 14, 1910, and will report its actions.

Coupons—Some shareholders in the company who never favor us with their patronage are steadily coming around asking for dividends. For almost seven years the company has never assessed anyone on their stock, and if the shareholders would purchase coupon books they would

in the 5 per cent discount allowed make more in the way of dividends than they could secure in the way of interest from any savings bank.

In Reference to the Forfeiture of Shares—I have referred same to our attorney, J. J. Allen, whose report is in the hands of the secretary, and action thereon should be taken at this meeting.

In Conclusion—I hope this report will be of value to the stockholders of the California Co-Operative Meat Company, showing them the real need for co-operation of a practical nature, and not the disinterested position taken by almost all the members. It is a reflection on the association that after the lapse of about seven years we have so little to show in the way of development. Had this organization been started in Great Britain it would, no doubt, by this time be possessed of considerable property, and have grown into a general store of some consequence. We have continually heard the lamentation, "If the people only owned the stores, factories, etc." In this concern the people have what they so long desired, and were they to only get together with half the enthusiasm that their English cousins display in such affairs, a few years would see a marvelous change.

Consider a country as poor as England and remember that as far back as 1864 a Rochdale wholesale society was established with over one and one-half million members, and a capital of three hundred and thirty million dollars. Consider further that the common people could do this with their small resources—then get busy and do likewise, or at least build up an institution that will remain a testimonial to the energy and foresight of its founders.

A. FRIEDMAN,
President and Manager.
W. N. FRY,
Assistant Secretary.

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LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1910.

"Santa Claus remains, by virtue of a common understanding that childhood shall not be spoiled of one of its most cherished beliefs, either by the mythologist, with his sun myth theory, or the scientist, with his heartless diatribe against superstitions. He who does not see in the legend of Santa Claus a beautiful faith on the one side, and the native embodiment of a Divine fact on the other, is not fit to have a place at the Christmas board."—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

The "Labor Clarion" extends the customary greetings of the season to its readers and friends. May each enjoy a Christmas that will prove "merry" in the true sense, and a New Year that will be "happy" as the result of a larger outlook toward the future.

The "society" women are to be permitted to smoke in the fashionable hotels. "The time has come," says one of the managers, "when it is necessary to adapt the hotel business to the new condition." If respectable women in what is known as the "middle class" were to start this habit, there would likely be agitation from the "upper class" to mend the manners of their lower-down (financially) sisters. The idle-rich are usually the ones to start these new fads, regardless of their worth or the example set. A woman with a cigarette or cigar in her mouth is, no credit to her sex.

Hopes of mediation in the garment workers' strike passed away with the two announcements on December 19th, one by an inquiry committee of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and the other by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the clothing firm most affected. Both say a settlement can be affected only by direct meeting of the strikers and manufacturers. The clothing company announced to Mayor Busse and the City Council strike committee that it would ignore negotiations under way looking toward a settlement, and in the future would deal only with its former employees, offering, however, to take back such strikers as reported for duty at once.

Thirty-five undertakers met in San Francisco on December 13th (auspicious date) and decided to work for one of their number as coroner. More than \$8000 was pledged to help attain this object. It is to be hoped, in view of the cold-blooded scramble for business on the part of the average undertaker, that the prevailing custom of having a doctor serve as coroner will be continued. At the same meeting, a motion was passed to discontinue advertising for one year in the papers of this city. This is a retrograde and unbusiness-like step. The "Labor Clarion" will lose a contract as the result of this action, and we are gravely tempted to advocate that unionists boycott the undertakers!

STATE EDUCATOR FAVORS WHITE HELP.

Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California, has issued a bulletin (No. 2) on "Industrial and Agricultural Education." Under a picture representing families picking fruit, he has this pertinent paragraph:

"It is a patriotic thing for the people in villages and towns to turn out during the season and help to market the California fruit crop. In times of prosperity our people possibly do not need this low paid, temporary work. But if we bring in swarms of servile Asiatics to do it, we weaken our nation and load up a burden that remains permanently through hard times as well as good."

Speaking of harvesting the fruit crops, Mr. Hyatt refers to the importance of the movement started in the prune orchards of the Santa Clara Valley to utilize the labor of the white race to pick fruit. The article says in part:

"This is a practical course of study in California agriculture that may well command the co-operation of the educational forces of the State. The school term may very well begin and close so that the children and their parents can take part in the chief industry of the neighborhood. The curse of the fruit grower is the lack of labor in the gathering of his crop. This it is that brings indigestible foreigners upon us—Japanese, Hindus, Chinese. This it is that is forcing much of our richest lands into the hands of aliens. The safety of our nation lies in having our land owned by our own people who earn their living from the soil. It is a splendid thing to see the schools closed and the villages depopulated during the harvest season; to see the mothers and the children living outdoors for a time and helping to pick the hops, gather the grapes, dry the peaches, take care of the prunes, apricots, tomatoes, and all that. It makes stronger, happier, wholesomer people. Everybody may well join in it. There is no loss of dignity in it. It advances the interests of California's great industry, the industry by which we must live for centuries into the future, with the world for a rival. It is truly educational, in the best and highest sense.

"Homer A. Craig, a fruit grower at Campbell, and president of the Farmers' Union, is the leader in this idea. For four years he has been giving it a practical trial in his orchards. He finds that by offering employment to whole families and providing them with decent opportunities, there is no need of Asiatic labor."

The writer tells about the out-door life so conducive to health and strength, and depicts the advantages that will accrue to California when the crusade led by Mr. Craig is successful in its worthy object.

OTIS AND KIRBY ON THE "OPEN SHOP."

There was a meeting of generals and near-generals in Portland, Oregon, on December 13th to proclaim the virtues of the "open shop." General Otis passed over the Rubicon on his way north, and Mr. Kirby came from the east to present his warlike views. The latter spoke in favor of the "open shop" as a means of curbing the alleged aggressions of union organizations on the Pacific Coast. Kirby advocated organizing employers' associations or similar bodies in every city on the coast, with a central association and a fixed line of action.

General Otis, in a measure, took issue with Kirby in the matter of the "open shop," and declared there was peril in such a method of overcoming the growth and activities of the unions, because, he said, "where both union and non-union men are employed, danger lies in the secret work of the union employees among the non-union employees, and some day the employer will be confronted with a demand for a union

shop and the declaration that 'this no longer is a non-union shop.'" He said he had never opposed the organization of unions, but questioned the wisdom of such organization as not in the end being for the best interests of their members. He declared true economic conditions require the employment "of 100 per cent of labor 365 days in the year," a condition which, he said, was impossible in the present-day of union activities.

General Otis declared the non-union man is "entitled to the protection of the Government if he is doing the honest and lawful thing."

The "open shop" doctrine of these men is best expressed in their own statement that conditions require the employment "of 100 per cent of labor 365 days in the year." That is the kind of "open shop" unionists are familiar with—one that is true to name, always "open." Even though the after-dinner orators may not have used the expression literally, yet it is very applicable to their views, and shows the ever-present danger should their propaganda prove successful. There would be no need of trade unions if the beautiful theories expounded by the "open shoppers" were practical, or even if they believed in them personally. We know something about the prevailing conditions before the union came, when the "open shop" had everything its own way, and the need was great—and still is—of labor's ability to combine to protect itself from the rapacity of some employers.

BIG VICTORY FOR PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

The striking photo-engravers of Boston, Mass., won a signal victory on December 14th, when the contempt proceedings brought against them by the employing photo-engravers ended in a decision by Judge Pierce in the Equity Court declaring that the defendants had not violated the injunction and the contempt action against them is therefore unwarranted.

In handing down his decision finding that the strike leaders had done nothing which can be construed as contempt of court, Judge Pierce scored the employers who started the proceedings. He declared that the proceedings begun by the employing photo-engravers seeking to punish four of the strike leaders were not started "for the good of the commonwealth," but out of revenge and with the object of getting satisfaction.

The judge held that the injunction was not technically violated, since the decree was not understood to mean that the defendants were to take active steps to call off the strike, but merely to do nothing to further it. The members of the union, he continued, had the right to quit work, and there is no evidence of strike benefits being paid while the interlocutory decree was in force.

Strike or out-of-work benefits, he said, were paid after the final decree was issued, but he found that the injunction was not in force at the time, since at a meeting of the union held before the injunction went into effect, the strike was called off, so that thereafter it was the men as individuals and not as members of the union who refused to return to work.

Even if the evidence were sufficient to establish the contempt, he said, he was of the opinion that a court of equity should not punish contemners when to do so would be to give to the petitioners an undeserved victory.

Judge Pierce found for the unionists on all points. This case has evoked considerable interest in the east, and the result is very satisfactory to the labor movement. One of the pithy sentences of the judge is worth quoting:

"What each man may do for himself does not become a wrong, illegal, or a conspiracy, because by reason of community of interest they act collectively."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**A Few Words About an Old-Young Friend.**

Officials and many members of the labor movement during the past few years have become acquainted with a man whom it is a pleasure to know—Ernest C. Stock of the "Call." He was for some time on the labor detail, and his courtesy to all, and his fund of good cheer and reminiscences made him a welcome visitor. The following paragraph appeared in the Oakland "Tribune" of last Sunday:

"Forty-four years' continuous connection with the editorial department of the 'Call' as a reporter is the record of Ernest C. Stock. For a year and a half after he went with the newspaper in 1866 he was its only reporter. One of the owners at that time was the late George E. Barnes, who, later on under the Pickering and Fitch ownership, worked successfully as the paper's dramatic critic. When Stock became a reporter, Larkin street was the western limit of the city, with the Mission as a small suburb. Rincon Hill was the fashionable residence district, and Montgomery street the main thoroughfare of the little city. The Bank Exchange and Parker House on Montgomery, near Washington street, were the leading saloons. Money circulated freely, all drinks were twenty-five cents and there was much open gambling. At that time the Oriental Hotel, facing where now stands the Donahue statue of the iron workers on Market street, had been forced to lower its colors as the leading caravansary, the Occidental of blessed memory taking the lead. The Russ and Lick came into existence later on, making a trio of the town's leading caravansaries on the same street. Where the Mills building now is on Montgomery street stood Platt's Hall, a great social and political center in its day. Mr. Stock still wears a gold badge given to him by the police department in 1869 when it numbered sixty-six men under the late Chief of Police Patrick Crowley. He also is wearing a gold badge given him in 1879 by the fire department's members. A much-worn police whistle is also one of his cherished possessions."

* * *

Asks Elucidation of Warren Decision.

The Boston "Globe" is never backward about expressing its opinion on topics of the day, and it usually hits straight from the shoulder. Here is the way it discusses the Warren case:

"A singular case, arousing wide-spread attention throughout the west and very little in the east, is that of Mr. Fred Warren, editor of the 'Appeal To Reason,' a Socialist monthly, published in Girard, Kansas. When the three officials of the Western Federation of Miners were forcibly taken from their homes at night in Colorado and carried to Idaho, where they were tried for murder and were acquitted, Mr. Warren held that, regardless of their guilt or innocence, their kidnapping was in violation of the rights of extradition and clearly against the Constitution of the United States.

"Nevertheless, the Supreme Court, by a majority vote, decided that the kidnapping was legal. So Mr. Warren thought of a novel plan by which to test that decision. It happened that ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, who was under indictment for murder, had fled to Indiana, the Governor of which State refused to turn him over to the Kentucky authorities.

"Mr. Warren did exactly what police officials in Kentucky did. He sent out circulars offering a reward for the return of Taylor to the Kentucky authorities, and before mailing the circulars he was assured by the postmaster at Girard that they were not in violation of the mailing laws. But the authorities at Washington promptly arrested him. He was found guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1000, although the judge in

passing sentence said plainly that he doubted whether there had been any violation of the law. And now the higher court has affirmed the sentence of the lower court.

"Kidnapping of the labor leaders was legal and proper. Mr. Warren's offer of a reward to any one who would kidnap a man under indictment for murder and return him to the State where the crime was committed is, so the court says, a crime. A layman may be pardoned for asking some legal expert to elucidate the subtle distinction."

* * *

A Record in Legal Procedure.

Composed of but one sentence of fifteen words, the shortest answer to a legal suit on record in Butte County, and, as far as is known, in northern California, in fact standing alone in its uniqueness, was filed in Oroville on December 17th:

"Said defendants and each of them admit each and every allegation in said complaint contained."

When the endless use of words indulged in by lawyers is dispensed with, and facts are stated or admitted as tersely as the answer above quoted, there will be an opportunity for justice to come into her own. One of the present-day crimes against civilization is the way the courts are blocked by scheming attorneys, delays, and onslaughts on the English language. To simplify and expedite proceedings should be the dominant effort of those interested in legal reform, as well as to lessen the heavy expense.

* * *

Baby Slaves of Europe.

The awful conditions in child labor in Europe are laid bare in a report just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor, after an investigation in continental Europe.

In Belgium one-fourth of the child laborers under sixteen either get no money at all or earn less than 10 cents a day; more than one-half of them receive between 10 and 20 cents a day, and less than one-fifth receive as much as 30 cents.

Germany's new industrial code has merely forced the child labor from the factory to the home.

Italy has such a poorly organized system of factory inspection that the little wage slaves might as well have no regulation.

In Austria an official investigation by their Government disclosed the fact that one-half of the child laborers began work before they were eight years old, and a very large number before six.

And the other countries over there are no better off.

All of which goes to show that "business is business," and Big Business maintains its habitat wherever it can, regardless of differences in language and races.—Exchange.

* * *

"State Rights" Defined.

Concisely put is this short editorial from "Collier's Weekly" on "State Rights":

"It is now possible to travel across the United States in a little over four days. It is possible to converse across the United States in a time almost too short to estimate. Chicago and New Orleans, even San Francisco and New York, are in many ways much nearer together now than Boston and New York were when this Government took its form. The nation being made such a unit by the course of history, it is a ridiculous impossibility to try to prevent the Government of this unit from having the powers which it needs. Cities and towns ought to have much more power than they have at present. States, which are entirely artificial units, ought to have certain powers, but they ought not to have any powers which interfere with the welfare of the whole people."

HELP CO-OPERATION.

On page 7 will be found the full report presented to last Sunday's meeting of the California Co-Operative Meat Company. It should be read carefully, for it deals with an as yet undeveloped aspect of the labor movement.

There should be a bestowal of patronage upon this company by the cross-bay unionists. The best meat is sold at a reasonable price. The service is excellent. The cause should appeal to all.

It is not sufficient to merely contribute the cost of a share in a co-operative enterprise. The name implies the need of doing more—of patronizing one's own store.

At the meeting of the stockholders last Sunday a committee of ten was appointed to work with the directors to the end that the company's usefulness might be increased, and its business developed to deserved proportions. The heavy tax of rent each year will also be discussed, and it is likely a way will be found to have more to show for each monthly payment than a receipt.

John J. Allen, attorney for the California Co-Operative Meat Company, rendered an opinion on the standing of those members who have not complied with the by-laws of the company. Section 7 provides that membership shall be forfeited if there is failure to furnish post-office address, or if meetings are not attended either in person or by voting letter for a period of five years, provided that due notice be given by advertising this delinquency. Attorney Allen was of the opinion that this section was legal, that members had agreed to its terms, and that they could not well complain if the law was enforced.

PERTAINING TO LOS ANGELES.

Considerable business was transacted at last Saturday's meeting of the General Campaign Strike Committee. A detailed account was presented by the attorneys on the cases related to the anti-picketing ordinance. Sixty-four cases were dismissed in Police Judge Rose's department on December 5th.

A communication was read from F. A. Larsen, attorney-at-law of Houston, Texas, expressing sympathy with the movement, and encouraging unionists to persevere in the work of unionizing Los Angeles.

The communication from the A. F. of L., inclosing an appeal to all affiliated unions for financial assistance for the Los Angeles strike is printed on pages 3 and 4 of this issue.

The desirability of placing the grocery store in the Los Angeles Labor Temple on a paying basis was urged, and the president and secretary were appointed a special committee to systematize the business. One of the attorneys was instructed to prepare the necessary legal papers to place the ownership of the store in the general committee's hands.

Organizer George Gunrey was instructed to send out a weekly report of receipts and expenditures to contributing outside bodies.

The question of aiding the organizing work of the laundry workers of Los Angeles was left to Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher.

Good resolutions are coming to the front. Next week and after the crop will assume formidable dimensions. Let one of these resolutions be a determination to advance the interests of the union label during the coming year. And be sure to do more than "resolute." Put the intention into practice. Acquire the habit of insisting upon the products of those who are organized, and thereby do your duty by the labor movement.

"I like the man that is never content with what he enjoys, but by a calm and fair course has a mind still rising to a higher happiness."—Feltham.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 16, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—All officers present.

Credentials—Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers—Eugene Clancy and Henry Clay, vice James McCormick and Joseph Murphy.

Communications—Referred to Trustees—Call for semi-annual meeting of the California Co-Operative Meat Company on December 18th. Referred to Financial Secretary—Notice of withdrawal of Delegate Thomas Flynn by the Cement Workers, as the organization was only entitled to seven delegates. Filed—From Andrew J. Gallagher, as secretary of the General Campaign Strike Committee, inclosing check for \$10.50 for long-distance telephone service. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notice of regular meeting on December 18th. From Congressman E. A. Hayes, stating that he would render all possible service in investigating the industrial conditions in Tampa, Florida. From the Acting Consul General of Japan, acknowledging the receipt of resolutions adopted by the Council relative to the trial of certain persons in Japan, and stating that the resolutions would be forwarded to the proper department of the Japanese Government. From James W. Mullen, withdrawing his name as a candidate for legislative agent to the State Legislature. From the Detroit Federation of Musicians, inclosing copy of letter forwarded to the chairman of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, refusing influence until the union label was used. Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Coopers' Union No. 65. Appeal of International President John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union presented to the executive council of the A. F. of L., against the suspension of Cutters' Local No. 339 by the Council, also asking that the delegates be reinstated and the authority of the international recognized; President Gompers asked for the Council's statement in reply to the appeal for the meeting of the executive council on January 14th; moved to refer to the executive committee for reply, the reply to be read to the Labor Council; carried. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee (with instructions to report back next Friday night)—Resolutions from the Everett Trades Council protesting to Congress against a continuance of existing conditions governing the admission of foreigners to the United States, to the end that the flood of foreign pauper labor from Europe and Asia might be checked. Referred to General Campaign Strike Committee and "Labor Clarion."—A. F. of L. circular asking organized labor and friends for financial assistance for the Los Angeles strikers.

Resolutions were submitted by Lewis E. Aubury, State Mineralogist, protesting against the action of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in discriminating against the structural and industrial materials of California in favor of material produced abroad; it was moved to indorse the resolutions and comply with the requests contained therein; carried.

The Rev. C. N. Lathrop asked the privilege of addressing the Council at the next meeting on the problem of child labor; request granted.

Steam Engineers, Local No. 64, stated that the North Point Laundry was now fair; on motion the boycott was raised.

The list of donations to the Los Angeles fund for the week was read.

The bills were read and referred to the auditing committee.

Reports of Unions—Stationary Firemen—An international agreement has been entered into

between the Stationary Firemen and Steam Engineers to settle differences; the Council was thanked for assistance. Broom Makers—Business fair; had secured a contract for the first time in union's existence; unsuccessful conference held with the McKenzie Broom Co., thanked the Label Section and Woman's Union Label League for support. Typographical—Petitions were being circulated in fraternal organizations against bill favored by the Council protesting against the Government printing corner cards on envelopes; asked that circulation of petitions be reported to the Typographical Union. Chauffeurs—The Taxicab Company of California and Pacific Taximeter Cab Company have conceded increase of scale and free gasoline; Wilson & Rooker still out; thanked unions for aid. Cooks' Helpers—Young's restaurant on Fourth street refused to settle with union. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Making progress with the Pacific Telephone Company's men; insist on card. Amalgamated Carpenters—Benefit to be given on Saturday evening, January 14th, in the Building Trades Temple for the widow of a member who was left with five children; all delegates were urged to attend.

Label Section—Full attendance requested at the meeting next Wednesday night. Red Mill cigarettes unfair. A small button should be worn by unionists denoting their allegiance.

Executive Committee—Recommend that unions give the Bakers all the support within their power in assisting the co-operative bakery; carried unanimously. Recommend intention of levying a boycott on the Washington Square Theatre; concurred in. A recommendation of intention of levying a boycott on the Lyceum Theatre was laid over one week on the request of the Janitors. The request of Milk Wagon Drivers of intention to levy a boycott on the San Anselmo Dairy was laid over one week. The secretary was instructed to secure an adjustment of the difficulty between the management of Holy Cross Cemetery and the Cemetery Workers. Recommended donation of \$25 to the Chicago Garment Workers; concurred in. On the application of the Stationary Firemen for a boycott on the New Method Laundry, the committee recommended that its former decision be reaffirmed; concurred in.

Delegate Geo. W. Bell of the Gas Workers presented a letter of indorsement from President Gompers for their wage scale. A motion to indorse the same was carried by the Council.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the jurisdictional dispute regarding the Curb Setters and the protests of the Granite Cutters, Marble Cutters and Stone Cutters be referred to the A. F. of L. for decision; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported at length on the proposed bill submitted by the Commonwealth Club to establish a State Reformatory. In regard to this proposed bill the committee recommends:

"That the Council indorse the drafted bill as submitted by the Commonwealth Club, with the following provisos: First, that the bill to be introduced in the State Legislature contain the two changes recommended by your committee in this report; second, that further amendments or changes in phraseology of this bill be submitted for the approval of the Council before it shall stand committed to this bill, or instruct its legislative agent at Sacramento to work for its passage."

The committee's recommendations referred to provided for more explicit terms in preferring agricultural pursuits for inmates, and to state how products might be disposed of so that they could not be utilized for private use or profit.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—At 9:30 the election of legislative agent was taken up. Delegate

James W. Mullen having withdrawn, and there being no further nominations, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Council for John I. Nolan, who thanked the delegates for their expression of confidence and stated that he believed there was an excellent chance for procuring needed labor legislation from the next Legislature.

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The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
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Report of A. F. of L. Delegate—Andrew J. Gallagher read a portion of a lengthy report of the more important business transacted at the St. Louis convention, and it was decided to hear the balance of the report next Friday evening.

Unfinished Business—Proposal of law and legislative committee to increase its membership to seven was unanimously adopted on final reading, and it was decided to add the new members at the coming election.

Receipts—Steam Engineers, \$10; Garment Cutters, \$2; Brewery Workers, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Millmen No. 422, \$8; Stable Employees, \$10; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Mailers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Molders, \$10; Plumbers, \$10; Lumber Clerks, \$8; Upholsterers, \$6; Cigar Makers, \$24; Sailors, \$20; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Stereotypers, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Garment Workers, \$10; Cooks, \$12; Waitresses, \$10; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Pavers, \$4; United Glass Workers, \$12; Wood Carvers, \$2; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$6; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Printing Pressmen, \$8; refund telephone bill from A. J. Gallagher, \$10.50; Rammermen, \$2; Garment Workers, refund telephone bill, 70 cents; Grocery Clerks, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2. Total, \$317.20.

Expenses—John A. Kelly, salary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; Red Cross Seals, \$10; Sarah S. Hagan, salary, \$20; Miss M. Shields, salary, \$18. Total, \$92.50.

Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

HOW SEALS FIGHT CONSUMPTION.

It would be impossible to tell of all the good work that the money received from Red Cross Stamps last year has done during the past year, but a few instances may be cited.

In Chicago, a little over \$9000 was realized, and this money for five months supported eight free tuberculosis dispensaries, together with eleven visiting nurses, 1850 new patients being examined and 8760 visits made to the clinics. In addition to this, for the same five months the central office of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute was supported, and through this office hundreds of thousands of people were helped in that city and throughout the State of Illinois.

In Brooklyn, the \$5000 taken in from the stamp sale has gone to support a ferry boat day camp with an average daily attendance of seventy-five. Many patients have been restored to health and usefulness as the result of this work.

In New York, the County Red Cross Day Camp on the roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic has given a chance for new health to hundreds of consumptives. Similar camps have fought the fight against tuberculosis in Kingston, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio, and in many other cities.

Special nurses have been provided from the Red Cross funds, and in some cases, tuberculosis dispensaries have been established. Literature has been printed and distributed, lectures given, exhibits conducted, and legislatures, municipal and county authorities stirred to activity, as the result of the Red Cross Stamp sale of 1909. Every stamp has been a real bullet in the fight against tuberculosis.

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. ***

The outward seal of inward Christmas joy—the Christmas Seal.

Thrust and Parry

"Federal judges in Pittsburg were compelled by the clearest evidence to find the individuals composing the Window Glass Trust that cleared in net profits 400 per cent of its capital in ten months guilty of deliberate criminality. The sentence was not imprisonment, but a silly fine of \$10,000. And the answer of the felons was a notice of a 30 per cent reduction of wages to their workmen with the threat that the factories would be closed unless the terms were accepted."—Philadelphia "North American."

The above words are refreshing, and true. Attorney-General of the United States Wickersham said, when he heard of the decision in this case: "This would indicate a very mistaken leniency on the part of the court, which is hoped will not be followed by any other similar occasion." While this criticism is mild, yet, coming from such a source, it is indicative of wide-spread dissatisfaction. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma has well said: "Now that our criminal jurisprudence is in its formative period, we are determined to do all in our power to place it upon a broad and sure foundation of reason and justice, so that the innocent may find it to be a refuge of defense and protection and that the guilty may be convicted and taught that it is an exceedingly serious and dangerous thing to violate the laws of the State, whether they be rich and influential or poor and friendless. * * * If we place our criminal jurisprudence upon a technical basis, it will become the luxury of the rich, who can always hire able and skillful lawyers to invoke technicalities in their behalf. * * * We confess to a want of respect for precedents which were found in the rubbish heap of Noah's Ark, and which have outlived their usefulness, if they ever had any." In this connection, Charles Sumner's immortal words may well be quoted: "I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect, but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground summons them to judgment."

"Now that our legislators realize that the insertion of the eight-hour workday clause in the naval appropriation bill had the effect of frightening shipbuilders away—only one bid having been received for the battleship to be built by contract—it is hoped that such flapdoodle will, in future, be eliminated from measures of this kind. Such pandering to the labor vote are as unwise as they are undignified and should not be allowed to interfere with naval expansion."—"Shipping Illustrated."

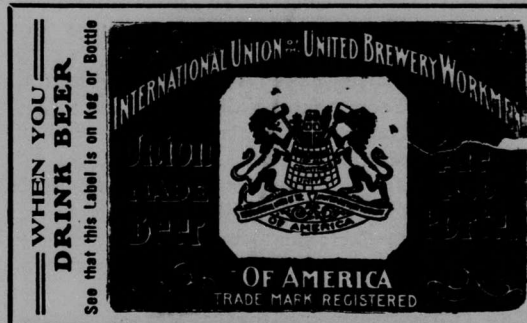
Wouldn't that want you to give up the eight-hour day? "Pandering to the labor vote" is good! As for "flapdoodle" and other kindred expressions, this is a respectable trade-union publication, and we cannot afford to come down to the level of "Shipping Illustrated."

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

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783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Black on Yellow.

Summerfield & Haines

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COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

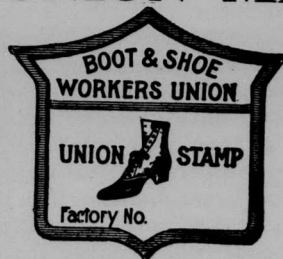
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET

Notes in Union Life

Death has taken away these unionists during the past few days: Charles Lampe of the upholsterers, Herman Wollmer of the bakers, Henry A. Wolfe and Martin Koch of the barbers, and Andrew McGlone of the cooks' helpers.

The official publication of the retail clerks, the "Retail Clerks' International Advocate," comes out in a highly-decorated shape for December, as a mark of satisfaction on reaching its twentieth anniversary. Secretary-Treasurer H. J. Conway describes the progress made by the organization since its birth. The illustrations are excellent, and we trust the "Advocate" may live for many long years to come.

John O. Walsh has returned from a trip through the Sacramento Valley. He addressed many unions in behalf of the financial need of those in the southland.

John I. Nolan will not compete for the position he has so long held with the molders, but will proceed to Sacramento as the Council's legislative agent, and then take up international duties.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" has a Christmas form this week. A beautiful cover and well-selected articles make up a number that is a credit to those in charge.

Jere L. Sullivan has sent the cooks and waiters of Fresno a check for \$1000, with a request for advice as to how much more money will be needed to enable them to secure the six-day week. The Fresno "Labor News" is authority for the statement that the bartenders, waitresses, cooks and waiters of San Francisco have pledged themselves generously to help win the fight, which is one that should appeal to every man and woman, regardless of union affiliation. And the impotency of the "open shop" is proved by just such instances, for if it had the least value, the employers never would be called upon to face a strike situation over such an issue.

Spend some of your Christmas money with the firms that patronize you by advertising their wares in the columns of the "Labor Clarion."

The iron-trade industry is still on the anxious seat over the findings of the Industrial Conciliation Board. The issue is that of "equalization," and we stated last week that there seems to be no good reason why equalization should not proceed upward, in preference to downward. Some men think that the low scale should predominate, but there is no reason why that should be, excepting habit long formed in the industrial life, a custom that might well be cast aside for a more progressive move.

The Detroit convention of the International Seamen's Union of America did well in selecting San Francisco as the next meeting place, and there is no objection out here to the continuance at the head of the organization of that veteran trade-unionist, Andrew Furuseth. The convention went on record very strongly in favor of changes in the quarters assigned sailors on board ship. Usually they are small and damp, and sickness develops among the maritime workers in consequence. The law will be appealed to in this respect, and cleanliness will do a good deal to prevent tuberculosis gaining a foothold among those who go down to the sea in ships.

Some of the iron trades unions have made additional donations to the strikers of the Pacific Coast as a Christmas gift. This is the right spirit. Those contesting for the eight-hour day deserve the slight recognition appropriate to the season.

The photo-engravers have donated a substantial sum for the benefit of their brethren on strike in the city of Boston. In another column will be found the report of a legal victory for these men.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

America, in common with all other countries, finds herself today face to face with the demand for labor legislation. Our annual industrial casualty list shows a total of 30,000 killed and 500,000 injured. The existing and long discredited Employers' Liability Law fails to secure adequate compensation to the injured workman, while it throws an unnecessarily heavy charge upon the employer; and, at the same time, the law creates unlimited litigation, from a half to a third of the time and expenditure of State and Federal courts being taken up with these suits. Workmen and employers agree that we must have a more effective method of adjusting compensation for industrial accidents, and the question to be solved is, "What shall be the nature of the law to take its place?"

That question is not yet definitely answered; but State commissions, employers' associations, trade unions, lawyers, insurance corporations, and all intelligent citizens are busy investigating, and are arriving at their several conclusions. The result of all this labor is embodied in the report of the recent Chicago Conference on Workmen's Compensation for Industrial Accidents (to be had at 50 cents a copy from John B. Andrews, Metropolitan Tower, New York City). This conference was attended by representatives of almost every interest, public and private. It opens with a series of brief reports from State commissions, and follows with a thorough discussion, in which every point of view is represented.

The discussion embraces, among many other important topics, the questions of the constitutionality of workmen's compensation—some account of the German and English systems in force (the majority of the employers appearing to be in favor of the German system), compares various alternatives, such as limited compensation vs. pension plan; double liability; contract vs. absolute liability; contributions by employees, costs, and so on; the relation to the whole subject of insurance corporations and interstate competition.

The question of interstate competition is one of great importance in this connection, for it is clear that should one State enact legislation on the subject and throw a greater burden on its employers than the employers of a neighboring State carry, the employers of the latter State would benefit at the expense of those in the former. At the same time, as Senator Wainwright of New York says, workmen's compensation is "a very great ethical question, and involves basic justice." To some there seems little doubt that this is one of those great legislative proposals that call for Federal instead of State legislation, and it is beyond question that a law of uniform and universal application is in this case obviously the solution from every point of view.

The report is a splendid summary of up-to-date knowledge and opinion on a subject that practically every intelligent citizen in the Union will be called upon to consider this coming year.

ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW.

The Road Show comes to the Orpheum at next Sunday's matinee. The Rigolettos, Charles and Henry, twin brothers, will present an entertainment in eight distinct parts. La Pia, in four varied dances, is a girl of extraordinary beauty. Howard, Scotland's premier ventriloquist, Melville and Higgins, delightful entertainers, the sterling actor, Charles Leonard Fletcher, and a clever company in a comedy entitled "His Nerves," The Quigley Brothers, original singers and dancers, Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine, in the skit "Dying to Act," and Joe Jackson, "The European Vagabond," will complete one of the best programs ever presented in vaudeville.

Ask your Carrier for the Button when paying your bill.

Color of Button Changed Quarterly

San Francisco Newspaper Carriers' Protective Union No. 12831, A. F. of L.

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NICKELODEONS

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It Means to Us What Your Label Means to You



Moving Picture Operators' Union

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Merry Christmas

TO ALL

Suits ordered today will be ready for you to wear on New Year's Day.



Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock

Pertinent and Impertinent

The Carnegie steel works are now going to save millions a year by capturing steel dust that has heretofore been escaping—a saving that will partake of the nature of the earned penny and enable Andrew to preserve the peace of nations for an indefinite period, beside keeping the wolf from the doors of the Carnegies, Fricks and others of that type.

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California says some good things very often. He propounded some trade-union doctrine the other day that has a marked relation to the minimum scale. He said: "Education, in spite of all machinery, will always remain essentially a matter of personalities. It has not always been easy for us either to attract to our teaching force the best men, nor to keep them after we have had them here. Our most ambitious young men are naturally attracted back toward the east, where the stimulus arising from association is greater, and the opportunities of scientific and educational assemblies, of libraries and other equipments are superior. If we are to maintain our institution on the high standard which we have theoretically set for it we must be sure that we select our teachers from among the best. We must, therefore, be willing and able to pay the salaries that belong to the best. At present our salary scale is quite decidedly below that of the leading institutions of the east. If anything, it should, for various reasons, be higher." Some of the instructors at the State University draw miserable salaries, and it is high time they secured more.

The printers of Ireland, as well as in Wales and England, are taking a vote on the question of insisting that a fifty-hour week be established in 1911 and a forty-eight hour week in 1912. Also upon the advisability of a levy of three pence per week for the Trade Protection Federation. This follows the report that in London the Society of Compositors has decided to support the movement by a vote of 8000 to 1500. The employers do not like the suggested proposition of reducing the hours, but they will fully consider the matter when the full ballot of all three countries has been cast. They admit that a strike would mean a very considerable confusion in work, but that they will attempt to fill the positions with non-union men.

Says the Sacramento "Bee": "General Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles 'Times,' is quoted as saying, before the Employers' Association at Portland, Oregon, that 'industrial conditions require the employment of 100 per cent of labor 365 days in the year.' What? No Sundays or holidays off? Rather rough on labor, isn't it? The grizzled old warrior with sword and pen may lessen his immense popularity among workmen, if he keeps on talking like that."

In an address at the dedication of the Thomas R. Proctor Library at Richfield Springs the Rev. Charles Alexander Richmond, D.D., president of Union College, uttered a protest against the growing tendency toward the trade schools. "The educators of the country are going mad over the subject of trade schools and technical training," he said. "They are acting for all the world as if they cared only for what shall be eaten, what shall be drunk and the wherewithal to be clothed. Colonel Roosevelt in one of his western speeches said that every college student should be taught a trade. I suppose he had in mind that in the case of some boys a good carpenter or a good farmer had been spoilt in the making of a poor preacher or a briefless barrister, but you might just as well demand that every farmer should be taught Greek. In my judgment the emphasis upon industrial education is already too strong."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR PRINTERS.

The educational commission of the International Typographical Union sends us a finely-printed booklet giving the views of students who are taking the Course of Instruction furnished by the union.

The testimonials range from those of apprentices in their teens to accomplished craftsmen in the sixties, and all speak highly of the Course. Modern educational methods are employed, and display or decorative printing is placed on a more scientific basis than it has heretofore occupied. The course is not theoretical, however, as the students learn by working, and throughout the booklet there are many testimonials saying the writers were aided greatly in their every-day work by the lessons. One young man notes a weekly increase in wages of \$6; a sixty-year-old says that he has learned more about the higher branches of composition than in his previous experience; a New York journeyman, who was "railroaded" through his apprenticeship, credits the course with giving him an opportunity to learn more than he could have learned through a properly-tutored apprenticeship, while an English-born student says, the I. T. U. Course was more valuable to him than his seven-year apprenticeship in the "tight little isle."

This trade educational course is sold below actual cost. The printers' union defrays all the advertising expenses and gives prizes of from \$5 up to students when they complete the course. This is but one of the many features carried on by the typographical union, and it is attracting the attention of those interested in trade education the world over.

"Why do women wear such extravagant head-gear?" asked the Chicago man. "To be frank with you," replied his wife, "it is to attract the admiring gaze of the men." "Then why do you proceed to put out men's eyes with hatpins?"

Young Wife (in a passion): "I'm going home to mother!" Husband (calmly): "Very good; here's money for your railway fare." Wife (after counting it): "But that isn't enough for a return ticket."



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E. E. ERBE & CO., Proprietors
WHOLESALE TAILORS
From Mill to Men
Manufacturers of Uniforms
109 New Montgomery, Corner Mission, 3rd Floor
TRY OUR \$15 SUITS
DOUGLAS 2269 — PHONE — HOME J 2269

Charles Lyons

London Tailor

719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.

AND
1432 FILLMORE STREET



Suits to Order \$22.50 and up
Trousers 5.00 " "
Overcoats 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

¶ Carries the largest stock of woollens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.

Organized Labor Ignored by Our Board of Education

Against the protest of the Building Trades Council, the Typographical Union, and the Bookbinders' Union, and against the protest of the Home Industry League of California, the Board of Education discriminated against the Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System, which has complied with all union conditions, and adopted an Eastern open-shop shorthand system which our experts pronounce inferior. This inferior shorthand system is now being taught at the Public Commercial School.

How can Organized Labor retaliate against the Board of Education? By following the course taken by the Home Industry League, which passed strong resolutions indorsing the Gallagher-Marsh shorthand system as the best in existence, and announcing its intention to give preference to Gallagher-Marsh shorthand writers in the selection of office help. This was done to prevent students from attending the Commercial School as long as this objectionable shorthand system is taught there.

Organized Labor should advise its members to send their boys and girls to the GALLAGHER-MARSH BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1256 Market Street, where they will learn the GALLAGHER-MARSH shorthand system, and thus be prepared for positions in the offices of the members of the Home Industry League, which represents the business men of this city.

It will cost \$90 for a nine-months' course in shorthand, typing and bookkeeping at the Gallagher-Marsh Business College, at the end of which time the student will be placed in a position either as stenographer and typist or bookkeeper, or both, at a fair salary. This is cheaper than to keep your boy or girl at the Commercial School for three years. The student should be earning a salary within nine months, and thereafter acquiring valuable experience and consequent increase of pay. A three years' course is too dear, even though the instruction be given free.

WATER WORKS OF MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

For fifteen years the city of Milwaukee has owned and operated its water-works system. The results are splendid.

In the first place, the cost of water, which is one of the necessities of life, has been reduced to a most remarkable degree. The rate is so low that it is not at all infrequent for the landlord to throw it in with the rent and not charge the tenant at all.

In fact, the private consumer in Milwaukee does not pay more than 25 cents a month for water. In many cases it is as low as 8 cents a month. A friend of mine living in Superior, Wis., tells me that he pays a private company \$1.10 a month for water.

In the second place, special effort has been made by those who have had the management of the water plant in charge, to make the conditions of labor good. And they have been so far successful that quite a number of the men who began working for the city when the plant was first put under municipal ownership, are still working at the plant. Wages, hours and general conditions are considerably better than the average in similar employments under private management.

And after supplying the city of Milwaukee, with its nearly 400,000 population with water, not only for private uses, but for the sprinkling of streets, for the care of its numerous parks, for flushing of its sewers, and for fire protection, on rates like the above, the city has cleared a handsome surplus every year. The profit on the plant has amounted to \$153,000 per year during the entire period of public ownership.

The secretary of the water department some time ago gave out a very carefully-prepared report in which he showed that, comparing the work of the water department of the city, taking everything into consideration, with prices that were current under private ownership and operation, the plant had saved the city and its people \$17,852,618.87.

Truly a splendid showing in this department.

And one of the striking features of the municipal control of this public utility is that the poor man is given equal show with the rich. Under private ownership it is the other way. The man who buys enormous quantities of water is given a lower rate. And thus the rich has the advantage of the poor.

In Milwaukee the plant, owned by the city, the rich are charged the same rate as the poor.

This does not seem so significant until the fact appears that on this basis 38-40 per cent of the total cash receipts of the water department are paid by thirty of the largest consumers. This leaves the remaining 60 per cent of the expense to be divided among 45,500 consumers. And it is this feature of the plant which, after all, is the only equitable basis for the operation of a public utility that lightens the burden of the cost of living upon the poor man.

It is results like this and the application of principles of this sort that the present administration in the city of Milwaukee is trying to carry out in all the public utilities of the city. This, of course, cannot be accomplished at once, but steps are being taken in that direction as rapidly as possible.

A one-legged Welch orator named Jones was pretty successful in bantering an Irishman, when the latter asked him: "How did you come to lose your leg?" "Well," said Jones, "on examining my pedigree and looking up my descent, I found there was some Irish blood in me, and, becoming convinced that it was settled in the left leg, I had it cut off at once." "By the powers," said Pat, "it would have been a very good thing if it had only settled in your head."

UNION MEN want to do their shopping where they can be certain of being waited upon by Union Clerks, and where they can be sure the articles sold are Union-Made and carry the Union Label. And the wives and children of Union Men ought also to shop in a store where they can be certain of not being imposed upon. THAT PLACE IS WOOD'S, where are enormous displays of Clothing & Furnishings for Men, Women and Children.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Union Store
Cor. Market and 4th Streets

Here is an interesting paragraph from the New York letter in the December "Typographical Journal": "Arthur A. Hay, a member of the International Typographical Union and a representative of the general strike committee of California, addressed the union briefly on November 13th on the situation in that State since the explosion in the Los Angeles 'Times.' He is one of the men for whom a warrant was issued by the authorities of Los Angeles at the instigation of the unspeakable Otis in his desperate efforts to lay that crime—if it was not an accident—at the door of union labor. Mr. Hay was able to be here only because the labor Mayor of San Francisco—to his honor, be it said—forbade his Chief of Police to arrest the men without sufficient evidence—which was not forthcoming, of course. The danger is not past, however, for, given a large sum of money and a bunch of covetous detectives, and the evidence may be manufactured. Such things have been done. The union contributed \$300 toward the cause."

Statements like the one following always touch a responsive chord in the printer-heart. Joseph G. Choate, speaking at the Mark Twain memorial meeting in New York City, said: "I believe Mark Twain, like Franklin, learned more in the printing shops than the average boy does at college. He graduated from the printing-shop high school and then spent four years in the pilot house. Those four years were his university course."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Ferry Stables, 67 Clay and 925 Front.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday, December 25th, is the last Sunday in the month. The regular meeting will be held in the Labor Temple at 316 Fourteenth street, commencing at 1 o'clock. There was an attempt made at the last session of the union to change the time of meeting, owing to Christmas Day falling on Sunday next, but the well-meaning efforts were nullified by the cold letter of the law. The attendance will undoubtedly be good.

A. E. (Bert) Payne dropped dead early Thursday morning after concluding his night's work. His sudden demise came as a shock to his printer friends, and especially to those of his household. The news reached the "Labor Clarion" on the eve of going to press, and particulars are not to hand. Mr. Payne was born in Australia about forty-six years ago. He came to San Francisco in 1892, and worked on the "Call" for a long time. Lately he had worked on the "Chronicle." The deceased was very affable and popular among the printers, and sincere sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Payne and the children in their bereavement under such sad circumstances. The funeral services will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 1 o'clock from Charles H. J. Truman's parlors at 1919 Mission street.

Eugene Donovan was taken suddenly ill last Monday evening. He is threatened with appendicitis. His friends hope to see him around without suffering from an attack of that dread malady.

W. J. Higgins has returned from a business trip extending over the western States. He says that in many of the cities visited he found complaints about the dull state of trade. In Salt Lake City Mr. Higgins met John Paul, who is recovering from a broken leg, and who sends his regards to his San Francisco friends.

Geo. B. Dillon, for several years foreman of the "Bulletin" composing room, has resigned his position, and will take a trip to Tahiti as a vacation from the responsibilities of the foremanship. J. J. Gerran, assistant foreman, has been chosen to the higher place. Entering the office as an apprentice, Mr. Gerran has earned the promotion by faithful service, and deserves the congratulations that are his portion. At the same time, Mr. Dillon leaves the "Bulletin" with the esteem of his associates and the printers of San Francisco.

The December meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was unusually well attended. E. A. Coleman was elected to membership and applications were received from R. O. Kennard, J. J. O'Rourke, H. H. Preston and Benj. Schonhoff. Several constitutional amendments were proposed by the statistics committee, which will be voted on at the next meeting, the semi-annual, in January, and nominations were made for the officers to be elected at that meeting.

The newspaper printers of San Diego have each received a Christmas present in the form of an increase of wages of 50 cents a day. The advance was entirely voluntary on the part of the managers. Mr. MacMullen, general manager of the "Union" and "Tribune" (who is an old friend of San Francisco's printers), gave notice on December 14th of the increase, and insisted that it be put into effect the same day. There was no protest from the chapels. Manager McGrew of the "Sun" has informed the union that he will follow the good example.

The following twenty-five names are drawn for the next funeral delegation: Geo. C. Hentz, Martin Heyman, C. M. Holden, M. A. Hubert, C. O. Hudson, David Hughes, S. M. Hughes, F. A. Hutchinson, Sol Hyams, A. F. Heuer, Val Hassmer, F. Harriott, P. P. Hegdahl, E. B. Hallaner, Ross E. Heller, F. A. Hendrickson, Harry Hurst, Jos. Holland, Lester Heagney, P. H. Hersey, Wm. Hefferin, Ingham Hughes, A. Iacini, V. Indice, Jas. S. Irving.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Blindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

The sister of Senator Cummins of Iowa finds her life work in watching over paroled prisoners. For eight years she has served as pardon clerk of the State. During that time thousands of men have been released from the State's prisons on parole. Miss Cummins attends to all the correspondence with these men, whose duty it is to report monthly to her. Her work is not merely perfunctory, for she takes a deep personal interest in her grown-up wards, and helps many released prisoners to get work and rehabilitate themselves again in the society which imprisoned them.

That delinquency is directly due to the low wages paid to the young girls of the State of Washington is the declaration of Mrs. Mason, the Assistant Commissioner of Labor, who has been investigating conditions. Her statement is that innumerable girls are working for as little as \$3 per week, and thus, unable to support themselves, find it hard to resist the temptations which assail them. Mrs. Mason has been making an investigation of conditions of employment in Spokane's stores for over a month, and if she can do so, she will have some of the merchants prosecuted for not adhering to the woman employment laws of the State. "Prosecution will immediately follow any violation of the female or child-labor laws, insanitary conditions or the non-provision of seats for the girls in the stores," said Mrs. Mason in speaking on this matter. She continued: "One of the most important features of the working girl is her salary, but unfortunately this does not come under my jurisdiction. I eventually will advocate a minimum wage for girls in the stores of \$10 a week. In Spokane one of the stores is paying many of its clerks only \$3 a week."

The revival of old-fashioned quilting has opened a new field for the needle. The search for old patterns in the revival has brought forth from the attic storehouse of our memories such names as "Rising Sun," "Rose of Sharon," "Job's Trouble," "Log Cabin," and "Dove in the Window." There is a whiff of lavender in the very sound of the names.

The little colored girls under the charge of Mrs. Booker Washington in the Tuskegee School are studying domestic science according to the most approved of modern methods. Such work may go a good way toward solving the negro problem, if good cooking is the basis of all reform, as some of the reformers say. At least it is developing the negro girl, often shiftless and untidy, into an orderly housekeeper.

"I'm all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid," said Mr. Hardup to his wife. "Well, Henry," said she, as she pulled out another one, and laid it on the pile, "you will be, if you don't pay that one, for it's the gas bill."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, December 20th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. The application of E. W. Firestone was laid over for one week. E. G. Johnston, clarinetist, was admitted to membership on examination. Reinstated to membership in good standing: Miss C. E. G. Hill, W. J. Quinn, J. Mearns, E. Barker. A transfer card was deposited by F. Krietz, violinist, Local No. 99. Transfers withdrawn: Frank Viola, Local No. 99, Salvatore DeSanctis, Local No. 20, Pasquale DeSanctis, Local No. 20.

Permission has been granted members to volunteer services today, December 23d, at the Columbia Theatre, for the distribution of toys to homeless children, also for members to play under the direction of non-member at the Central Theatre on December 27th.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held December 8th. There was a good attendance. The proposition that none but members in steady engagements and earning a stated salary should pay assessments of any nature was received with recommendation of the law and legislative committee that the same be not considered. Meeting concurred in recommendation of

committee. The proposition to unionize the Naval Band at Goat Island was referred to committee. Decided to publish a monthly or quarterly directory. Matter referred to board of directors.

The annual election of officers was held on Thursday, December 15th. There were 568 votes cast. The following members were elected to serve as officers of this union for the year 1911: President, A. A. Greenbaum; vice-president, J. J. Matheson; recording secretary, E. H. Slissman; financial secretary, A. S. Morey; treasurer, T. Eisfeldt; sergeant-at-arms, John Smith; delegates to California State Federation of Labor—W. H. Lee, E. Magnus, H. Menke; delegates San Francisco Labor Council—F. Borgel, J. Green, A. J. Haywood, H. Menke, G. Selo, E. H. Slissman, J. W. Spencer; board of directors—A. Arriola, F. Borgel, C. H. Cassasa, C. Foster, J. Green, S. Greene, W. H. Lee, E. Magnus, Henry Meyer, J. G. Price, F. Rossi, P. Sapiro, Max Walten, W. A. Weber; delegates to American Federation of Musicians—F. Borgel, E. H. Slissman; delegates Alameda County Central Labor Council—J. D. Scott, J. Cray; delegates Asiatic Exclusion League—B. Schoenberg, J. W. Spencer.

Strike assessments for October, \$1.25; November, \$1, and December, \$1.25, become delinquent on December 31, 1910. Members will kindly pay these assessments promptly and avoid suspension.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 MISSION STREET

Between 15th and 16th Streets

SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

sion. Dues and death assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$2.50, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street. There are four death assessments levied on account of the deaths of J. F. Feeley, A. E. Fouts, Max Busch and J. Audemard. The total dues, death assessments and strike assessments for the fourth quarter amount to \$6.

WHY YOU SHOULD DEMAND THE LABEL.

Ninety-five per cent of the so-called home finishing in New York is done by Italians. A day's wages for the united work of a family does not usually exceed 60 or 70 cents in this trade; they may be much less, but are never much more. The work varies from pulling bastings—this is usually the task of the babies—and sewing buttons, to putting in linings of coats and trousers, sewing in sleeves and blind stitching the bottoms of trousers. The garments themselves vary from the cheapest "ready made" goods to the most expensive "custom made" goods; for not only wholesale manufacturers, but in some degree fashionable tailors, employ tenement labor. The industry is generally carried on in one of the most congested and unsanitary parts of New York—the Italian district of the lower East Side—where the large families live and work on the narrow edge of starvation, in very small, dark, three-roomed apartments, in the midst of tuberculosis and other diseases. The garments lie on dirty floors in the midst of the swarming family day by day, and are used as bedding at night.

FRUIT GROWERS SEE THE LIGHT.

President J. W. Jeffrey opened the Thirty-eighth California State Fruit Growers' Convention at Stockton on December 7th, with a warning against the aggressiveness of the Japanese. He supplemented his address with the statement that the little brown men were taking the place of the white men in the field, and that it was up to the latter to display more interest in the State's greatest industry in order to stop the invasion by the aliens.

He said that the Japs would own the orchards if care was not taken to oppose them. In a powerful speech, President Jeffrey emphasized his points, and the importance of his declarations cannot be underestimated, in view of his position and the audience he addressed.

It will not be long until Asiatic exclusion will be favored by all sections of the community. The fruit men know that the Japanese seek to control, and that the statements of President Jeffrey are conservative and needed.

The Tri-City Federation of Labor, representing the unions of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline of Illinois, have placed themselves on record as being strongly opposed to the boy-scout movement. Boys are taught, it is claimed, "to be warrior-like instead of peaceable."

— B. KATSCHINSKI —

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

Help Home Industry

WEAR SAN FRANCISCO MADE SHOES

HELP KEEP THE MONEY AT HOME

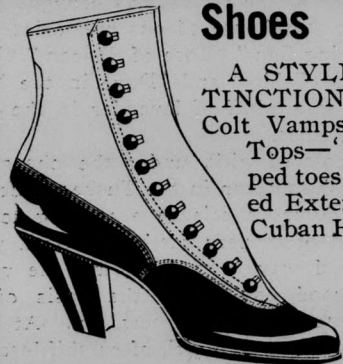
Help to keep our local Union Shoemakers steadily employed. Every dollar that you spend to help pay the wages of your fellow workman—directly and indirectly helps you. The more work they have, the more work you have—it's simply a case of demand and supply.

LET US ALL STAND TOGETHER for the cause of "Home Industry" and "Unionism"—and another thing—you will find San Francisco Union-Made Shoes will Look as Well, Fit as Well and Wear Better than any other shoes.

WHY NOT TRY A PAIR OF HOME-MADE SHOES?

WE ILLUSTRATE SOME SPLENDID STYLES BELOW:

Women's "Home-Made" Shoes



A STYLE OF DISTINCTION—Patent Colt Vamps, Dull Kid Tops—"Drop" tipped toes, Hand Sewed Extension Soles, Cuban Heels—a shoe that will appeal to the particular dresser.

\$3⁵⁰

UNION STAMPED

\$3⁵⁰

Men's "Home-Made" Shoes

NEWEST MODELS, made up in Patent Colt and dull "Velvet Calf"—on all the newest shaped lasts, in all the latest patterns—newest styles—hand welt soles.

\$3⁵⁰ = \$4⁰⁰

Union Stamped

